A DECLARATION OF WAR OF THE States General OF THE UNITED PROVINCES Against the KING of SWEDEN.

Translated out of Dutch.

In the SAVOY:
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A MANIFEST,

Shewing the *Reaſons* for Declaring of War againſt the King of *Sweden*.

THE *States General* of the *United Netherlands*, To all who theſe Preſents ſhall ſee or hear read, *Salute: Make known.* That though we have always wiſhed, and have contributed, on our part, whatever might ſerve to maintain, and more and more, to ſtrengthen the Treaties of Alliance, Mutual Defence and Friendſhip, which had ſo happily, and, to the ſatisfaction of both Parties, been again erected, renewed, and confirmed between his Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, and this State; and that, as well before this ſad War, as during the ſame, we have had in his ſaid Royal Majeſty, an upright Confidence and Reliance: Yet after all, we have been ſo unfortunate, That all thoſe our good Intentions have not found that Acceptation with his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, which we might, with Reaſon, have expected from the generous diſpoſition of his ſaid Majeſty, had not thoſe that are ill affected to us, on the contrary, made uſe of all means to divert his Majeſties good inclination for the welfare of this State; and indirectly, and by degrees, more and more alienated his Majeſty, and finally brought him into an open Rupture againſt our Allies, and conſequently againſt us.

That when in the year 1671. we foreſaw his Royal Majeſty of *France* was intended, though without any juſt reaſon, to make War upon us; we ſent to his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, out of our Aſſembly, as our Ambaſſador, the Heer *William van Haren*, to make known to his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, our trouble on that account; and to pray his Majeſty would be pleaſed, by amicable means of Mediation, or otherwiſe, to induce his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *France*, not to begin the ſaid War againſt us, with an offer to give his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *France* all due ſatisfaction, in caſe, though without our knowledge, the Treaties made with his Majeſty might have been contravened: Or, if the ſaid amicable means ſhould prove fruitleſs, and of no effect, to aſſiſt us in conformity to the Treaties ſubſiſting between his Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, and us: But we were ſo far from obtaining our, ſo equitable, requeſt, that, to the

contrary, we found, That thoſe that were ill affected to this State, had perſwaded his ſaid Royal Majeſty to make a Treaty with the ſaid King of *France*; by which his Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, on account of his enjoying a conſiderable yearly Subſidy from the ſaid King of *France*, engaged himſelf not to aſſiſt this State. That his Royal Majeſty of *France* having accordingly made War upon theſe Lands, and obtained ſuch Succeſſes, almoſt to the ſubverſion of the State, We, notwithſtanding all our endeavors, were not able to procure the ſaid aſſiſtance, promiſed us by the Treaties made, but were forced to content our ſelves with the Mediation, which his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden* was pleaſed to offer for the ending the ſaid War: That during the ſaid Mediation, all endeavors were uſed by the Miniſters of his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, to draw the Elector of *Brandenburgh* from our Party; and likewiſe to make the Army which the Emperor had deſigned for his and our aſſiſtance, fruitleſs; propoſing to that end, a Ceſſation of Arms, which muſt notorioully have ruined us, ſeeing, during the ſaid Ceſſation, we ſhould have been forced to keep the Enemy in the Heart of our Land, and bear, at the ſame time, the ſame Charges and Subſidies, which we were to ſupport in an open War; and that for the Reaſons aforeſaid, we had declared, we could not accept the ſaid Ceſſation; That afterwards when through the direction of the Miniſters of his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, his Electoral Highneſs was obliged to treat with the ſaid King of *France*; and we, by that means, being again deprived of all Aſſiſtance, were neceſſitated to reſolve to accept the ſaid Ceſſation of Arms, no effectual Endeavors were any more uſed to diſpoſe the ſaid King of *France* thereunto (ſo that, it ſeemed, the Peace could be as well advanced without a Ceſſation of Arms, as during one) which gave then the occaſion and opportunity to the ſaid King of *France* to attack, and take the City of *Maeſtricht*, which in all humane appearance would not have hapned, in caſe the Miniſters of his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, had not obliged the ſaid Elector to a Treaty of Peace with his Royal Majeſty of *France*, and conſequently made fruitleſs, to us, the Auxiliary Army of his Imperial Majeſty, and of his Electoral Highneſs, deſigned for our aſſiſtance: That the Treaties of Peace advancing, and the King of *France* perſiſting to propoſe Conditions, which tended to our evident ruine; the Miniſters of his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, were never able to divert his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *France* therefrom, nor could we obtain of his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, to give us the leaſt Aſſiſtance, purſuant to the Treaties made; But ſome Men did know to diſpoſe his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, to look on, and only with empty words, to ſpeak againſt, the great oppreſſions, which his Royal Majeſty of *France*, being

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no Member of the Empire, had through his Armies, brought upon ſo many innocent Electors, Princes, Cities, and other Members of the Empire, directly contrary to the Peace of *Weſtphalia*; although that misfortune did, above others, light upon thoſe that profeſſed the Proteſtant Religion; and that they were proceeded againſt with the utmoſt rigor of Plundering, Fire, and Sword, under pretence, That the Reaſon of War required it.

But ſo ſoon as his Imperial and Royal Majeſties of *Spain* had Treated with us for a mutual Defence, and the preventing the total ruine of the Empire, the *Spaniſh* and theſe *Netherlands*; that the Miniſters of his ſaid Royal Majeſty had uſed all endeavours to the contrary, and laboured to make all manner of Alliances againſt it; and particularly to give out, that the ſaid Alliance was prejudicial to the Empire, and to the Liberty and Safety of the Members thereof; as if his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *France* might with reaſon ſerve himſelf of the whole Empire, for the oppreſſion of the Liberty of other States and Princes, and live therein according to his pleaſure; and that his ſaid Imperial Majeſty, (as Head of the Empire) was not at liberty to make uſe of his Power for the defence of ſuch as were oppreſſed, whoſe ruine would have been of no little prejudice to the whole Empire, eſpecially when the chiefeſt Members of the ſaid Empire, did in effect, lye under the ſaid oppreſſions of his Royal Majeſty of *France*, for that they could not in all things conform themſelves to the Inclination and Will of his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *France*; the ſaid Miniſters having palliated thoſe their proceedings, with this, that his Royal Majeſty of *France* had Declared, that he would recall his Army out of the ſaid Empire, ſo ſoon as his Imperial Majeſty ſhould have abandoned this State to his Royal Majeſty of *France*, and to that end, recalled his Forces into his Hereditary Lands; That all this, notwithſtanding, we looking upon our ſelves as ſure, of his Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*'s good affection for the welfare of this State, would willingly have paſt by the proceedings of the ſaid Miniſters, and have let continue the Offices of his Royal Majeſties of *Sweden*'s Mediation, in hopes that we might at laſt obtain an Honourable Peace, even as the Almighty Lord God did help us to a Peace with his Royal Majeſty of *Great Brittain*, as alſo with the Elector of *Cologne*, and Prince of *Munſter*, not only without the leaſt aſſiſtance of the Mediation of his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*; but againſt the intention, and with the oppoſition of ſome of his Royal Majeſty of *Swedens* Miniſters, who endeavoured to hinder the ſaid Peace, or delay it; and to that end, uſed all endeavors, notwithſtanding, we moſt earneſtly (though in vain) deſired his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Swedens* Miniſters, to co-operate with us for the obtaining it.

That his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *France*, having preſently after the making the ſaid Treaty with his Royal Majeſty of *Great Brittain*, abſolutely broken up the Negotiations for Peace, our high Allies had by all means and ways endeavoured, either to procure an Honourable Peace, or to put us in ſuch a poſture, as that we might be able to reſiſt the great Power of his Royal Majeſty of *France*, not to make any Conqueſts or Advantages upon his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *France*, but to preſerve what the Almighty Lord God had given us, and to recover, what by force of Arms had, without ony reaſon, been taken from us. That we have ſucceeded ſo far therein, that the Dukes of *Brunſwick* and *Luuenburg*, of *Zell*, and of *Wolfembuttel*, knowing the upright intention of us and our Allies; and ſeeing that by a Decree of the whole Empire, it was declared, That his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *France* had attacked the ſaid Empire; and that the Members thereof were obliged to contribute to the defence of the ſaid Empire, have joyned themſelves with his ſaid Imperial Majeſty as the Head, and the other Members of the ſaid Empire, and conſequently entred with us into a nearer defenſive Alliance; That his Electoral Highneſs of *Brandenburg* having to the ſaid end, been by his Imperial Majeſty and us ſought to, and ſeeing likewiſe that his Royal Majeſty of *France* had wholly broken up the Negotiations for Peace, and that there was no hope of ſetting them on foot again; even as his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *France*, hath not hitherto been able to underſtand to ſend his Miniſters to a place of Treaty; and that the ſaid Empire, and the Peace thereof, was more and more diſturbed, hath finally been diſpoſed in like manner, to joyn himſelf with his ſaid Imperial Majeſty, and conſequently with us: and though his Royal Majeſty of *France*, and much leſs his Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, had not any reaſon to be offended with his Electoral Highneſs, on account thereof; ſeeing the Treaty concluded between his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *France*, and his ſaid Electoral Highneſs, did particularly allow, that it ſhould be free for his Electoral Highneſs, notwithſtanding the ſaid Treaty, to joyn himſelf with his ſaid Imperial Majeſty, and the ſaid Empire; and that at the time of the making the Treaty, between his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, and his Electoral Highneſs, it was by a ſeparate Article expreſly ſtipulated, That if his Electoral Highneſs ſhould judge, that the Peace could not be advanced by amicable means, it ſhould be free for him to chuſe ſuch Party, as his Electoral Highneſs ſhould think fit; and that his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden* ſhould not on account thereof, enter into any rupture or miſunderſtanding with his ſaid Electoral Highneſs;

Highneſs; although it ſhould happen, that his Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, and his Electoral Highneſs ſhould take contrary and oppoſite Parties: Yet have we after all, to our great trouble ſeen, that thoſe that are ill-affected to our State, have forthwith prevailed thereof, to advance the deſigns of his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *France*, and more and more to engage his Royal Majeſty of *Sweden* in his Party, and firſt, directly to fall upon his Electoral Highneſs, and conſequently upon us, and our high Allies, making thereby our hopes of an Honourable Peace wholly deſperate. And though we and our high Allies have by all ways and means endeavoured to prevent the ſame, ſhewing that his Electoral Highneſs had herein done nothing, but what his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden* had permitted and left him free to do; and offering his Royal Majeſty of *Sweden* for ſecurity and greater ſafety of his Kingdoms, Lands, People, and Rights, ſuch Treaties, Guaranty, and Aſſurances, as his ſaid Royal Majeſty ſhould deſire; yet have we and our high Allies not been able after all, to obtain any thing thereupon; but thoſe that are ill-affected to this State, have induced his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, to enter with his Army into the Lands of his Electoral Highneſs: Firſt, to lodge in them, and oblige the Inhabitants thereof to pay great Contributions; and afterwards, to uſe and treat them in a hoſtile manner, only becauſe, as his ſaid Royal Majeſty has cauſed to be declared to us in writing, his ſaid Electoral Highneſs had taken the Party of us, and of our high Allies; notwithſtanding, we and our high Allies have often, very earneſtly prayed, That his ſaid Royal Majeſty would be pleaſed to withdraw his Forces out of the Lands of his Electoral Highneſs, and to enter into a Treaty, for the taking away the inconveniences that were ariſen.

And whereas to our extream ſorrow, we have not through the practiſes of thoſe who are ill affected unto us, been able to ſucceed therein; and that as well in purſuance of the foreſaid Treaties, concluded with his Electoral Highneſs, as in regard to our own ſafety, we cannot avoid joyning our ſelves with his Electoral Highneſs, for oppoſing and procuring Reparation for ſuch hoſtile violence; ſeeing otherwiſe, we ſhould not be only accuſed of not having fulfilled our word, but ſhould be the occaſion, that our other Allies, ſeeing we abandoned thoſe, who were attacked, for having allied themſelves with us, ſhould be neceſſitated to change their party in time, to avoid the like inconveniences which his Electoral Highneſs, for that reaſon only, hath been forced to ſuffer and undergo; and that, by that means, we ſhould, in a ſhort time, be deprived of all our

Allies,

Allies, and expoſed to the pleaſure of our Enemies, who have ſufficiently manifeſted what they deſigned with us, and the good Inhabitants of theſe Lands, when they thought they could attain their aim.

So is it, That we have found our ſelves neceſſitated, together with our high Allies, to declare, as we hereby declare War againſt his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, commanding all and every, whom it may concern, to Treat the Lands, People, and Inhabitants of his ſaid Royal Majeſty of *Sweden*, in hoſtile manner, yet ſo, as that we do not underſtand hereby, that it be permitted to any perſon whatſoever, and on the contrary, we hereby expreſly forbid all Perſons whatſoever, to give the Traficking Marchants, Subjects, or Inhabitants of his ſaid Majeſty, their Ships, Goods, Wares, or Marchandiſes, by Water or by Land, any let, hinder, or moleſtation, on pain of incurring our high diſpleaſure; ſo long as his ſaid Royal Majeſty ſhall grant the like liberty to the Traficking Marchants, Subjects, and Inhabitants of theſe Lands, and let the Commerce of the Inhabitants of both ſides, have its free and quiet courſe. And that no perſon may pretend ignorance hereof, and every one may know how to govern himſelf, we charge and command, That the ſaid *Manifeſt* ſhall be publiſhed, and affixed every where, as is uſed to be practiſed.

Done and concluded in the Aſſembly of the ſaid Lords States General in the *Hague*, 15 *June*, 1675.

Was Geparapheert. Matth. Pomp.

underneath ſtood by command of the ſame

H. Fagel.

having to it the Seal of the ſaid Lords of the States in Red Wax.

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